valve, and extending quite up to the cardinals by a fine thread-like elevation; dorsal plate entirely wanting; nacre silvery white, tinged with pink towards the beaks and more or less spotted with thin layers of vitreous-like matter; pallial line hardly discernible. Width $2\frac{1}{2}$, length $1\frac{3}{16}$, diameter $\frac{5}{8}$ inches.

Habitat: Suwannee River, Florida.

Type in National Museum.

Remarks: Affinity, *U. lamellatus* Lea. A large series of this shell has been in hand for two years and for a time it was doubtfully referred to *U. subinflatus* Con. Mr. Simpson compared them with authentic specimens of that species in the National Museum without being impressed with their likeness, but said they seemed nearer to that species than to any other. A comparison of the teeth with that of the Indian species, given as its affinity, leads to the conclusion that they should group together. The cardinals are shorter and more robust, but have the same direction and sculpture. At first glance the shell reminds one of *U. camptodon*, Say, but the radical differences in the beak sculpture and teeth clearly distinguish it from members of that group.

To be Continued.

PLANORBIS RUBELLUS STERKI, AND P. HARNI PILSBRY.

BY H. A. PILSBRY.

In this Journal for April, 1891, Mr. E. H. Harn gave a list of the shells found in western Pennsylvania, chiefly around his home in Blairsville. A few of the species had been submitted to me for determination, among them a *Planorbis* of the *exacutus* group, which I consider a new species, or possibly a new variety of *exacutus*. This was entered in the list as "*Planorbis* (? var.) *Harni* Pilsbry." (Nautilus IV, p. 137.) I intended at the time to describe the species; but other matters crowded it out of mind, and the name remains a nude one to this day.

Mr. E. G. Vanatta has recently called my attention to the specific identity of my types of *P. Harni* with a form received from Dr. V. Sterki as "*P. exacutus* var. *rubellus*." This variety was described by Dr. Sterki on page 7 of a privately printed brochure entitled "The Land and Fresh Water Mollusks in the vicinity of New Philadelphia," (Beobachter Press, New Philadelphia, Ohio, 1894).

As Dr. Sterki stated the differential characters of his variety while my own was without a description, his name for it will stand, my *P. Harni* becoming a synonym, though several years earlier in date.

The species is smaller than *P. exacutus*, the last whorl seen from above less wide, the suture deeper and the apex a little more sunken. Below, the umbilicus of *P. rubellus* is very much wider and less deep, and the last whorl is consequently far narrower than in *exacutus*, and the aperture is smaller. As in *exacutus*, the form is biconvex and the periphery acutely keeled, color reddish corneous. Alt. 1, diam. $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm., or somewhat smaller.

The localities now known are as follows: Pennsylvania: Blairsville, Indiana Co., in a small stagnant pond, adhering to the under sides of dead leaves (E. H. Harn, March, 1889). Ohio: Tuscaroras Co., near New Philadelphia.

There is also a tray of 8 specimens in our collection without locality record.

The shells seem always to be covered with a ferruginous crust. I regard *P. rubellus* as specifically distinct from *P. exacutus*, the characters being quite constant in the series of some twenty-four specimens examined. *P. exacutus* is a wide-ranging species, extending from New England to New Mexico.

COLLECTING ON THE GULF COAST OF FLORIDA.

BY E. J. POST.

The keys at the entrance to Tampa Bay, are perhaps one of the most favorable collecting grounds on the gulf coast. The result of a twelve days' trip in March is shown by the accompanying list, with the number of specimens collected; most of the collecting was done, at Pass-a-Grille, Long Key, and the north end of Mullet Key. All dredging was done with a small hand sieve at low tide. *Haminea succinea* were very abundant in the drifts between Point Pinellas and St. Petersburg. *Melampus coffeus* and *M. coffeus* var. *gundlachi*, were collected on the south end of Long Key; they were unusually large and fine. There was an immense wash of *Bittium varium* ashore, the second that has come under my observation in eight years collecting. Helices were very abundant on Long Key. I collected 175 specimens under one thistle, 85 of which were *Polygyra uvulifera*,